



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

is appended to the preface for the use of teachers; this includes the washing, plugging, and sterilizing of glassware; the making of media, technic of inoculating media, preparation of plates, hanging drop, and the use of the microscope, followed by a series of exercises in microscopy involving many practical points such as examination of air and dust, dust cultures from the hands before and after sterilization, examination of milk, etc.

The latter half of the book is concerned with the theoretic teaching of the relation of bacteria to disease, and includes (a) the principal conditions and diseases known to be due to specific micro-organisms, such as inflammation, suppuration, pneumonia, meningitis, the venereal diseases, tuberculosis, leprosy, typhoid, diphtheria, etc.; (b) the diseases caused by organisms which are yet unknown, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, mumps, and yellow fever. The last chapter deals with the bacteria found in air, soil, water, and food.

VISITING NURSING IN THE UNITED STATES. By Yssabella Waters, Henry Street (Nurses') Settlement, New York City. Charities Publication Committee, 105 East 22d St., New York. Price \$1.50.

This book contains a directory of the organizations employing trained visiting nurses, with chapters on the Principles, Organization and Methods of Administration of such work. It is issued for the purpose of showing what is being done in America by the district nurse, her work in the generally accepted definition of the term, and also in the newer lines which have developed in social work—welfare work, school nursing, preventive and educational work.

This work, extending as it does throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth, employs a staff of 1413 nurses, who are organized in 566 associations financed by corporations and private individuals.

Miss Waters's work is of necessity largely concerned with directories and statistical tables, but under her manipulation even these take on a human interest. So many of these 566 nursing societies owe their organization to one individual, who either provides the money for a nurse's salary or by energetic effort forms a committee for the collecting and administering of the funds to run the association,—others are incorporated, some being endowed. Miss Waters has been herself a resident of the Henry Street Settlement of New York City, an organization which has no equal among the visiting nurses' associations, either in the system of its administration, the number of nurses employed, and the wide-spread field of its operations, or in social and civic work

which radiates from it. From her experience while connected with Henry Street she is particularly well fitted for the task she has undertaken in the present volume, namely, the listing and classifying of all the organizations for district or visiting nursing in the United States, with the number of nurses employed in each, the salary paid, and other items of interest to nurses seeking a field for work, or individuals who may be on the lookout for ideas for the starting and maintaining or otherwise organizing such work. The book is a labor of love on the part of Miss Waters, whose modest hope and expectation is that its sale may pay for its publication.

CARE OF MOTHER AND CHILD. By Clarence M. Cheadle, M.D., member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, North Central Illinois Medical Association, Lee County Medical Society. With an introduction by Charles Edwin Ruth, M.D., formerly Professor of Surgery and Anatomy, Keokuk Medical College, now of Ponce, Porto Rico. Published by the author, C. M. Cheadle, M.D., Ashton, Illinois. Price, cloth \$2.00; flexible leather \$2.50.

There is still room for another book on the care of the mother and child, notwithstanding the fact that the subject has been written and rewritten, one would think, to exhaustion. There still remains, however, a vast body of young women starting forth on a difficult and dangerous mission of motherhood for which they have little or no preparation. The present volume may seem to some to sound too loud the danger signal. If, however, we note the percentage of the death-rate which the author gives, as due to causes connected with pregnancy and child-birth, one realizes that there is every need to make young mothers and expectant mothers acquainted with the difficulties they are to encounter and the best means of overcoming the same. Dr. Cheadle's book contains matter of vital importance to those who "bear, rear, or have to do with the care of children." The care of the mother during pregnancy, at and after confinement receives due attention in the first part of the book, about one-fifth; the remainder deals with the hygiene and general care of the child, its growth and development, its nutrition, and ends with diseases incidental to childhood. Particular stress is laid on the importance of right methods in infant feeding when artificial feeding is necessary, and, as this means seems to be the rule rather than the exception at present, the author makes this the strongest point of the book, advocating the calorimetric method and recommending especial care in the following essential features: